

THE DIAL

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AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.*

The thoughtful man who compares the political history of Europe from the close of the fifteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, with the history of the hundred years, nearly completed, since Franklin opened the way for that Christian commonwealth now recognized by all civilized nations, must be profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the gain to humanity. The American Revolution rendered impossible a return to the hypocrisy and cruelty and fraud of the preceding three hundred years, swept away forever the instruments and methods of persecution, and substituted principles based upon the higher law and the rights of man. The infamous political philosophy which found its greatest exponents in a Machiavelli and in a Richelieu, is as dead to the present as is that motto of kings, *L'état c'est moi*, to the executive head of government. That nobler sentiment—*humani nihil alienum*—which is now professed by those who have to do with statesmanship, in the character of legislator or diplomatist,

*AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND THE FURTHERANCE OF COMMERCE. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph.D., LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

marks the progress of civilization. It is perhaps too much to claim that the statesmen of Europe would not have succeeded in consigning to the infernal regions the cruel system of force and intrigue and bribery without the aid of America, because the moral force ever working the evolution of society must not be left out of sight; but we are undoubtedly warranted in saying that the change has been expedited under the influence of the Republic. This is a triumph of beneficent principles of which as a people we justly may feel proud. Our diplomacy has not been free from blunders, but these have not been serious, and do not require special mention here. Those who have occasion to consult Mr. Schuyler's work will have no difficulty in distinguishing them.

When the treaty of peace was signed, in 1783, Dr. Franklin endeavored to introduce new principles which should protect the rights of neutral states, but Great Britain refused to discuss the question of maritime rights. Two years later he succeeded in obtaining the recognition which George III. refused from Frederick the Great. This treaty with Prussia marks the beginning of a new epoch in international law. It is worth our while to read this humane article—the beginning of better things:

"Art. XIII. If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country, then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all others, whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses and goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force of the enemy into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price. And all merchants and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessities, conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested; and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels, or interrupt such commerce."

Dr. Franklin's correspondence of this period is filled with arguments against the violence and brutality then characterizing the practices of the nations of Europe, by which the inno-

cent were made to suffer. In one of his letters he says that it was reported that no less than seven hundred privateers were commissioned by the British Government during the war to prey upon commerce, and asks how can a nation, "which among the honestest of its people has so many thieves by inclination, and whose government encouraged and commissioned no less than seven hundred gangs of robbers, have the face to condemn the crime in individuals, and hang up twenty of them in a morning?" There were not wanting citizens of Great Britain who condemned this species of robbery, the Presbyterians of Edinburgh influencing the town-council to adopt an ordinance forbidding the purchase of prize goods, under pain of losing the freedom of the burg forever. It was high time, for the sake of humanity, said Franklin, that a stop should be put to this enormity; and he struck it a fatal blow. All honor to him.

It was many years before this doctrine that free ships make free goods found general acceptance and a permanent abiding-place in treaties. During the gigantic struggle between England and France, the former, being mistress of the seas, committed all sorts of excesses against the commerce of her enemy, and of neutrals as well. She attempted to evade the principle that a flag of a neutral has a right to sail from the ports of one to the ports of the other, to carry any merchandise whatever, excepting contraband of war, by declaring a paper blockade against all of the ports of the extensive coast line controlled by France. The seizures and confiscations of American vessels, and impressment of seamen, which constitute so large a chapter of our grievances against the mother country, subjected this country to such humiliations as to incur the bitter taunt of Napoleon that America had deserted the cause of the freedom of the sea from fear of England. But while patiently submitting to many wrongs from motives of policy, a study of the state papers shows that our government never lost sight of the principles involved. Thus we find Mr. Secretary Marcy declaring, as late as 1854, that "From the earliest period of this government it has made strenuous efforts to have the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, adopted as a principle of international law; but Great Britain insisted on a different rule," and recommending such coöperation of the maritime powers as would secure a declaration for the universal observance of the principle of neutral rights. We have not space to follow the controversy, and note the periods of discouragement, until the general acceptance of the principle by the powers of Europe. The result emphasises the power for good of a great and free people.

The beneficial influence of American diplo-

macy has had a much wider range than this contest for neutral rights, due, happily, to the fact that the good of all has been kept in view. The thunder of Decatur's guns in the Mediterranean was notice to all the world that the American Republic had decreed the destruction, by war if need be, of piracy on the high seas. This purpose was expressed later, in most forcible language, by President Madison: "It is a principle incorporated into the settled policy of America, that as peace is better than war, war is better than tribute." "So many changes have taken place during the present century," says Mr. Schuyler, "that it is difficult for us to realize that only seventy years ago the Mediterranean was so unsafe that the merchant ships of every nation stood in danger of capture by pirates, unless they were protected either by an armed convoy or by tribute paid to the petty Barbary powers. Yet we can scarcely open a book of travels during the last century without mention being made of the immense risks to which everyone was exposed who ventured by sea from Marseilles to Naples."

After the peace of 1783, the commerce of America grew with remarkable rapidity. Its vessels were seen upon every sea, and entered every port for trade. They soon attracted the attention of the piratical powers, and in the absence of treaties providing for tribute, were seized and their passengers and crews subjected to slavery. As early as 1784 Congress authorized a commission to be issued to Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson, empowering them either directly or through commissioners to treat with the Barbary powers, and in 1785 these representatives consulted Count de Vergennes as to the best method of conducting negotiations. Be it said to the credit of Jefferson, that he opposed the payment of tribute and favored war. The negotiations were transferred to others, and during several years these went on without definite result while American citizens languished in slavery. Finally, in 1795, Colonel Humphreys, who had been appointed minister to Portugal, with charge of Barbary affairs, persuaded Joel Barlow, who was living in Paris, to join Joseph Donaldson, who had been appointed consul at Tunis and Tripoli, in the work of putting the United States on better terms with those petty powers and securing the release of the one hundred and fifty Americans then in slavery. Before Barlow could leave France, Donaldson had concluded a treaty with the Dey of Algiers, which involved the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000. Three months were allowed for the payment to be made; and meanwhile Donaldson took his departure, leaving to Barlow the task of fulfilling his bargain. The money did not come to hand, not for many months after the expiration of

the time set, and Barlow found that he was in the power of a savage who felt no mercy, while the condition of the poor captives was rendered more horrible by the breaking out of the plague. The story of the heroic services of Barlow, throughout this long and perilous year, during which he seemed to be deserted by his government, until he effected the release of such of the captives as survived the ravages of the plague, are not referred to by Mr. Schuyler, but may be read in Barlow's letters to his wife, happily preserved in a work recently published. Treaties with Tunis and Tripoli followed. These several treaties cost the United States the handsome sum of \$2,650,709, before the system died from the wounds given by the American guns commanded by Decatur and Chauncey. That it should have continued so long was due to the indirect support of England, who took this method to cripple the commerce of other nations. Pitt is held to be the model statesman and great man of that country; and yet his moral responsibilities—the horrors of La Vendee, the bribery of Austria and other continental powers to make war on France, and the fostering of piracy in the Mediterranean, which brought poverty, misery and death to thousands—are crimes against humanity that no genius, though never so great, can hide from the recording angel, and which are so fittingly depicted in Coleridge's famous War Eclogue, "Fire, Famine, and Slaughter."

To America also is due the credit of putting an end to the system, that had its origin about the beginning of the fourteenth century, of imposing duties for the benefit of Denmark on all merchant vessels passing through the sound. But a more important service has been rendered to commerce by contesting for the free navigation of rivers. This is well described by Mr. Schuyler:

"The efforts of our government to secure for the commerce of its citizens the free navigation of rivers and seas have been constant, systematic, and remarkable, beginning even before we had obtained our independence. There had been difficulties between the Catholic provinces of the Netherlands and Holland with regard to the navigation of the Scheldt in the latter part of the eighteenth century; but the United States were the first to insist, as a matter of international law, that the people who live along the upper waters of a river have a natural right to sail to the sea through the dominions of other powers. The rights claimed by the United States were laid down as part of the public law of Europe by the Congress of Vienna, but the credit of having first proclaimed them belongs to the United States alone."

I have referred to the principles of international law contended for by the American government, rather than to the details of negotiations which engaged the attention of the many distinguished men who have repre-

sented it abroad. These need to be studied with care. It is not unlikely that the present complications with Canada, arising from the recent seizure of the "Adams," may lead not only to a reading of the literature bearing on the question of the fisheries, but of our general diplomatic correspondence.

There is need of a compact history of American Diplomacy, and this work of Mr. Schuyler's is in the right direction. It falls short of what is required, and is open to criticism because of faulty arrangement and unfounded statements. Partizanship in a work of this kind is out of place, and carelessness in statement of facts makes it worthless as an authority. The second and third chapters, devoted to "Our Consular System" and "Diplomatic Officials," are valuable, and deserve to be incorporated in a more carefully written work. The type and form of the book are creditable to the publishers, but there are evidences of careless proof-reading or preparation of copy. For example, on page 314, first paragraph, the year of the convention with Denmark is given in the first line as 1826, and in the ninth as 1816. In the chapter devoted to "The Department of State," Mr. Schuyler says:

"Probably the worst Secretary we have ever had was the one who remained the shortest time in office; but who, in the course of six days, removed the greater number of consular and diplomatic officers, filled their places with new and inexperienced men, appointed solely for partizan political services, and did harm that it took his successor nearly eight years to remedy."

This reckless statement is a fair measure of Mr. Schuyler's honesty as a historical writer, and stamps as unreliable anything that may emanate from his pen. It is not only untrue, but it is so foolishly untrue that one is justified in attributing it to constitutional mendacity. An examination of the records of the State Department would have developed the facts, and their publication would have rendered such a statement impossible. Mr. Schuyler gives the number of consuls-general, consuls, commercial agents, etc., alone, as 707; and he would have us believe that the greater number of these, and of the ministers and secretaries of legation, were removed and their places filled with hungry partizans by a Secretary of State within the short period of six days. It is needless to say that it would be an impossibility, even if the President and the Senate were parties to the scheme, to do it not in six days but in six months. That nothing approaching this was ever done, goes without saying. The reference is to the Hon. E. B. Washburne. After he had been commissioned as Minister to France, some reckless political opponents made a similar charge, and it served the convenience of his successor in the State Department to let the statement pass unchal-

lenged, as calculated to deter office-seekers from making applications. A friend of Mr. Washburne's made private inquiry subsequently, and ascertained that during his brief stay in the State Department, some three or four foreign appointments were made, and that one of these, the appointment of R. C. Kirk, of Ohio, was made on the direct order of the President. It is certain that no disturbance to our consular service resulted from acts of Secretary Washburne as alleged. The reader will readily make the appropriate comment on this libel uttered by the author of "American Diplomacy." Mr. Washburne's services to his country, covering a period remarkable for its importance and influence on the destiny of mankind, have been so eminent and valuable as to place his reputation beyond the reach of writers of the Schuyler class; but the public should be protected from such books, put forward as authoritative historical works.

Mr. Schuyler also informs an unsuspecting people that the Government of the United States, "in ordinary peaceful and uneventful times, is a nearly irresponsible despotism," and that he and the ingenious author of a book on "Congressional Government" have made the discovery. The loose writing on this subject, since the essay of a German writer to supply the American people with a history of their Constitution, would be amusing if it were not mischievous. A conscientious study of our political system will show that practice has not seriously departed from the theory propounded by Wilson, Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, and that while one department has encroached on the others at one time, and *vice versa*, the balance has been preserved and remains substantially unimpaired. The Von Holsts of Europe may accuse Americans of erecting the Constitution into a fetich, but they know their reverence is due to their respect for the law that has secured for them and their children the blessings of liberty.

WM. HENRY SMITH.

THE FRESH-WATER FISHES OF EUROPE.*

In Seeley's "Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe" all the fishes of the rivers and lakes of Europe are described, correctly for the most part, and with much appearance of detail, and illustrated by passable wood-cuts. About one hundred and sixty species are recognized. Of these, perhaps one hundred and twenty are "species"

* THE FRESH-WATER FISHES OF EUROPE. A History of their Genera, Species, Structure, Habits, and Distribution. By H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., Professor of Geography in King's College, London, Foreign Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, Foreign Correspondent of the K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt of Vienna. With 214 illustrations. New York: Cassell & Company.

in the sense in which the word is commonly understood by zoölogists. The rest, including most of the numerous kinds of trout enumerated by Professor Seeley, are more or less tangible races or varieties, results of the peculiarities of the different waters they inhabit.

The key-note of the work is struck in the second sentence of the preface, in which the author remarks that this "undertaking has been rendered comparatively easy by the valuable special memoirs which have been published upon the fishes of the several European countries." He has indeed made easy work of it. It is from end to end apparently a compilation from the works of Günther, Heckel and Kner, Siebold, and other authors, without criticism, and with scarcely a single original observation or idea. This method of preparing books of systematic zoölogy is becoming too common among the present school of naturalists in England and France. Alphonse Daudet somewhere expresses his feeling of the difficulty experienced by modern writers of fiction in France, "because the ghost of Balzac stands at the head of every alley." So with these naturalists of the learned societies of the two great capitals. In France, the ghost of Cuvier "stands at the head of every alley;" and in England, the influence of the excellent Keeper of the Museum, Dr. Günther, is scarcely less potent. To systematic zoölogists of the calibre of Professor Seeley, to cross the path of one of these great men means confusion and paralysis; while to follow in his wake means a smooth road and an honored position in the Royal Societies for Mutual Admiration.

Professor Seeley has made an attempt to popularize his subject by the expansion and dilution of the concise phrases ordinarily used by ichthyologists. For example, in the description of the perch (p. 25) we read:

"The caudal fin is evenly lobed, and only moderately concave in the outline of its hinder margin. This fin forms one-seventh of the length of the perch. The lateral line is nearly parallel to the back; its length includes from sixty to sixty-eight scales. At the base of the ventral fin, there are from thirteen to fifteen rows of scales below the lateral line, and seven to nine rows of scales above it."

This is perfectly correct; but other writers on fishes would express it all, with no less clearness, in these words: "Caudal equally lunate, its lobes 6 times in length of body. Lateral line concurrent with the back: the scales 7 to 9—60 to 68—13 to 15."

This mode of "popularizing science" may be illustrated by its application to an algebraic equation: " $x^2 - 5xy = 66$," "Popularized," this might read: "Take the first of these unknown numbers; let it be multiplied by a number which is numerically equal to it, and

with the whole of this product, diminished by five times the result produced by the multiplication of this same unknown quantity by the other number, at this stage of the process equally unknown to us, and in spite of this considerable reduction, there still remains a residuum of sixty-six." The scientific reader is impatient of such prolixity, and the unscientific reader finds his comprehension of the technical facts concerned in no way assisted by it. The book might have been cut down to half its present size by the use of the common language of science, and it would have lost nothing in clearness or in adaptation to popular use. A few pages of analytical keys, or diagnoses, would have made it much more available for the use of the beginner in ichthyology, as the long descriptions of related species, in language scarcely varied, offer nothing to catch the eye.

Accepting Professor Seeley's list of the fresh-water fishes of Europe as substantially complete, it is apparent that the river fauna of Europe is scanty as compared with that of the United States. The area of Europe is somewhat greater than that of the United States, yet our fresh-water fishes number some 620 species, or about four times the number found in Europe. The great size and varied character of the basins of the Mississippi and of the Great Lakes may chiefly account for this difference. Small streams, and streams in mountainous regions, never have many kinds of fishes in them, although the number of individuals of any one species may be proportionately very great.

DAVID S. JORDAN.

NOTE.—The following table shows the relative composition of the fresh-water fish-fauna of the two regions:

		Europe.	United States.
		3 species.	8 species.
Lamprey	Family	0	1
Paddle-fish	"	0	1
Sturgeon	"	12	6
Gar-pike	"	0	3
Bow-fish	"	0	1
Cat-fish	"	1	25
Sucker	"	0	51
Loach	"	3	0
Carp	"	61	230
Characin	"	0	1
Moon-eye	"	0	3
Herring	"	2	5
Gizzard Shad	"	0	1
Salmon	"	51 (12)	28
Trout Perch	"	0	1
Blind-fish	"	0	5
Cyprinodont	"	3	52
Mud-minnow	"	1	1
Pike	"	1	5
Eel	"	2	1
Stickleback	"	1	7
Silver-side	"	1	2
Pirate Perch	"	0	1
Eleuthera	"	0	2
Sun-fish	"	0	37
Perch	"	11	72
Bass	"	1	4
Drum	"	0	1
Surf-fish	"	0	1
Cichlid	"	0	2
Goby	"	2	6
Sculpin	"	2	21
Blenny	"	3	0
Cod	"	1	1
Flounder	"	1	0
Sole	"	1	1

D. S. J.

THE STUDY OF OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE.*

Within a very few years there has been in this country a most gratifying awakening of interest in the language and literature of our Old English forefathers. Professor March, of Lafayette College, has been an invaluable pioneer in Old English philological study by means of his *Anglo-Saxon Grammar* based upon a comparative inquiry, and has become *facile princeps* among our Old English students. The present decade is seeing for the first time Old English texts given to the American student from American presses in a "Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry"—critical texts prepared by such men as Harrison of Washington and Lee College, Baskervill of Vanderbilt, and Hunt of Princeton. These texts are published at moderate prices, so as to be accessible to the uses of college classes. Professors Harrison and Baskervill have lately published a *Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* of poetical literature, which makes it possible now for all students to possess a dictionary of a large portion of the language, where formerly few could procure the expensive and still incomplete edition by Toller of Bosworth's great work. Last year, Professor Cook, of the University of California, gave us a translation of that invaluable work in Old English philology—"Siewers' Old English Grammar." The "Journal of Philology," published at Baltimore, is keeping the little band of Old English students in this country "in touch" with the older homes of our race by its current reviews of the work that English and German criticism are doing in Old English. With January of the present year a periodical entitled "Modern Language Notes" began its career under the control of Johns Hopkins men, as a monthly devoted to the interests of German, French and English linguistic studies in this country. This is but one of many indications that in American parlance "Modern Languages" is no longer confined to French and German. In the numbers of this periodical which have thus far appeared, more than half the space has been given to English studies. This recent awakening of scholarly interest in English linguistic studies is the result, no doubt, of contact on the part of our younger scholars with the enthusiastic workers in Old English in Germany, and is but part of a general

*BEOWULF: Autotypes of the Unique Cotton MS. in the British Museum. With a Transliteration and Notes. By Julius Zupitza, Ph.D. London: Trübner & Co.

BEOWULF: Translated into Modern Rhymes by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Lumsden. Second edition. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

BEOWULF: And the Fight at Finnsburg. Translated by James M. Garnett, M.A., LL.D. With Fac-simile of Unique MS. in the British Museum. Second edition. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.

INTRODUCTION TO OUR EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE. By W. Clarke Robinson, M.A., Ph.D. Durham, England: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

movement in this domain of letters throughout Teutonic lands. Conybeare, Thorpe and Kemble are having worthy successors in England in Skeat and Sweet; and in Germany Wülker at Leipzig, Sievers at Tübingen, and Zupitza at Berlin, are ably carrying on the work begun by Leo, Grein, and Heyne.

This critical study of the language has awakened anew an interest in the noble literature handed down in our mother tongue. No work in Old English has attracted so much attention of late as the long neglected poem of Beowulf—the first English epic, the Homeric poem of our race. Preserved in the British Museum in a single mutilated manuscript, it had been edited from time to time—infrequently and imperfectly—by Danish, English, and German scholars; by Thorkelin and Grundtvig, Kemble and Thorpe, Grein and Heyne. But in 1881 Wülker gave us our first thoroughly reliable text, as a first installment of his Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry. This gave the student a text carefully compared with the manuscript, and printed, first as a literal copy, and then as amended through assistance drawn from all criticism down to the date of publication. This was followed, in 1882, by the Early English Text Society's edition by Zupitza, containing a page-for-page autotype copy, and a corresponding *fac-simile*, in which Prof. Zupitza, by a most painstaking investigation of the burnt and patched manuscript line for line—nay, letter for letter—has been able to detect portions of the text which, even to the critical eye of Prof. Wülker, were no longer visible. This beautiful volume is a triumph both of the scholar's care and of the printer's art, and with it in his hands the student of Old English is put upon a footing of almost equal advantage with the favored few who can inspect the manuscript itself.

The works thus far spoken of are for the student and the scholar. But the aim of the present article is to suggest to the educated many that the treasures of this rich Old English poem are accessible to those who do not read our language in its earlier form. The public have not been neglected by the zealous students of our literature. Years ago, Kemble gave them a translation of Beowulf, which, however, is out of print and inaccessible. Wackerbarth paraphrased it in a translation more poetical than reproductive of the atmosphere of the original. But in 1881 Lieut.-Col. Lumsden, of the English army, made a translation in ballad measure, which has poetical merit and is also fairly true to the spirit of the old poem. A second edition of this translation, in 1883, indicates the interest taken in the poem in England. This book is accessible at a moderate cost, and should be read by all who claim any knowledge of English Literature. In 1882 Prof. Garnett, now of the University

of Virginia, published a literal line-for-line translation, and a second edition of this was called for last year. By its literalness it gives to the general reader an idea of the involved structure of Old English poetical sentences, but it cannot be considered a successful translation, as its literalness is repulsive enough to frighten away the general reader, whilst it yet fails to reproduce the alliteration or the rhythmic swing of the verse. Col. Lumsden's translation must still be the "open sesame" for the laity to this grand Old English poem.

Why read the Beowulf? Because it is a portion of that Old English literature, prior to the Norman conquest, which is the basis upon which has grown up all our literature that has come since—a literature also which sets before us the old life of our ancestry far more fully and vividly than all the histories that we have from about that time. The students of institutions, of customs, of ideas, of morals, of manners, all find here a living picture of a now dead past—a picture of a life as *naïve* and artless as that of the Iliad. The whole literature has recently been put before the public in a volume which should earn for its compiler gratitude from thousands introduced by it to a hitherto sealed book. W. Clarke Robinson, of the University of Durham, England, last year brought out his "Introduction to Our Early English Literature," containing in translations of seventy-one copious selections the best of the literature of the Old English period, outside the Beowulf poem. But it is this latter that beyond all others, speaking from the centuries before the conquest, shows "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure." Here we find the concepts of the full-souled Englishman—his estimate of life, of death, of duty, of the home; we see his characteristics—his faith, his self-dependence, his pluck, his honesty, his roving spirit, his love of possessions, his devotion to his leader, his joy in the ocean. The various customs of his free life pass before us—his life of warfare and conviviality idealized by the song; his admission of woman to the banquet and to the social life as a refining and restraining element in the midst of barbarism; the service of a people by their king—house-father rather than master; the fealty on the part of the warrior that sacrifices life for the leader, following by his own choice a lord whose service does not degrade; the dealing of rich gifts by the successful warrior to his men; the cremation of the hero upon the funeral pyre. Here we find the simple imagery of a simple people, realists not idealists, to whom the sea is the "whale-road," the "swan-path," the ship the "foamy-necked floater," a hero the "war-beast." Here, also, we find the beginnings of English poetry—the crude yet nervous epic struggling into life from out the fleeting songs of a people and preserving

for us still recognizable fragments of a lyric that was never written. Here too is a storehouse of oldest English words and constructions and idioms out of which was built the basement structure of the edifice in which English thought to-day dwells. In short, he who would understand our language, our literature, our life, must go to the sources. The grammarians who made English grammar begin in the year of grace in which they wrote, the historians who made English history begin with the Norman conquest, are long since happily dead. Let us, then, hear no more of Chaucer as the first writer in English literature, unless we are willing to concede that the thought and purpose of a people count for nothing in their literature. It is time that English readers should avail themselves of the many helps now provided, and learn for themselves whence flowed the sturdy thought and the living expression which have come down to us through Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and the English Bible, and the "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Robinson Crusoe," and Hawthorne and Tennyson.

J. J. HALSEY.

THE ECONOMICS OF DISTRIBUTION.*

A century and a decade have elapsed since Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" appeared. The century has been devoted to the economics of production. With the decade has fairly begun a new era devoted to the economics of distribution. The century has witnessed the rise of the "great commerce." It has seen the development of those methods by which production has been revolutionized, and by which the wealth of the world, accumulated

*THE RAILWAYS AND THE REPUBLIC. By James F. Hudson. New York: Harper & Brothers.

LAND, LABOR, AND LAW. A Search for the Missing Wealth of the Working Poor. By William A. Phillips. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE. An examination of the tariff question with especial regard to the interests of labor. By Henry George. New York: Henry George & Co.

CLASS INTERESTS. Their Relations to each other and to Government. By the author of "Reforms: Their difficulties and possibilities," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LABOR DIFFERENCES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT. By Joseph D. Weeks. New York: Society for Political Education.

UNWISE LAWS: A consideration of the operations of a protective tariff upon industry, commerce and society. By Lewis H. Blair. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE ECONOMIC FACT-BOOK and Free-Traders' Guide. Edited by R. R. Bowker. New York: The York Free-Trade Club.

ECONOMICS FOR THE PEOPLE. By R. R. Bowker. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE PHYSICS AND METAPHYSICS OF MONEY. By Rodmond Gibbons. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE COUNTRY BANKER, his clients, cases, and work. By George Rae. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY. Its Sources, Economics and Dangers. By J. S. Jeans. New York: Harper & Brothers.

through long previous centuries of toil and abstinence, has been doubled again and again. It has seen the fruitfulness of labor increased in some directions twenty-fold and in some directions a thousand. The literature of economics has emphasized capital, production, trade. The laws, reflecting the spirit of the age, have been framed and administered in the interests of capital, production, trade. The economic life of civilized nations has been subject to these dominant ideas. Doubtless the progress of society will always be, as it always has been, in zig-zag lines. It was immensely advantageous that the thought and energy of the century following Adam Smith should be chiefly engrossed with the economics of production. But, that the advantages might be properly utilized, it was imperative that there should follow an era devoted to the economics of distribution. The new period is fairly upon us, and it is unquestionably to prove the brilliant complement of the brilliant period which it succeeds. Labor henceforth is to receive the consideration that was but lately bestowed upon capital; and the concrete welfare of the people is to be regarded, rather than the abstract "wealth of nations." The economic point of view has radically changed. Laws are reflecting the change, and the current social and industrial life manifests it at every turn. Economic literature deals almost exclusively with the various problems of wealth distribution. It is now the standing inquiry how the producing masses may reap the largest benefit from the modern facilities for production and the modern accumulations of wealth. The new movement has such breadth, depth, and power, that it gives direction to all economic thinking and writing; and the many new books, whether having intrinsic worth or not, illustrate the movement, unwittingly record its history, and are therefore significant.

The railroad system of the United States is the largest achievement of the modern productive economic life. It is at once the most ponderous item and the foremost cause of the wealth-accumulation of the century. Its development has been of immeasurable public benefit. We have lavished upon it public franchises, money subsidies, land subsidies, and innumerable privileges; and its cost to us has been as nothing in comparison with the returns. National production, wealth-creation, was our object; and it has been realized beyond the most daring prophecies. We have now reached a new stage in railroad economics. The development of the system has been attended with such grave abuses as must be remedied in the interests of the people. It is from the standpoint of wealth distribution, rather than from that of the largest production, that railroad economics should now be investigated. Mr. James F. Hudson's brilliant work,

"The Railroads and the Republic," is written from this point of view. It is by far the ablest and most comprehensive presentation yet made of those abuses in railway management and methods which preclude the full and equitable enjoyment, by all the people, of the benefits of railroad transportation. This work is not, like Mr. Arthur T. Hadley's, a scientific and historical discussion of railroad economics, but rather a trenchant *exposé* of railroad abuses. It is written from a Pittsburg newspaper office, by an author whose residence and profession have given him a peculiarly intimate acquaintance with such instances of railroad discrimination between individuals as the case of the Standard Oil company; such examples of railroad monopoly and tyranny as the anthracite combination; and such habitual injustice to localities as has been meted out to Pittsburg in the matter of rates on iron. Pittsburg is the best point in the country from which to obtain a vivid impression of the iniquity and magnitude of railroad abuses; and Mr. Hudson has improved his opportunity. His chapter on the Standard Oil monopoly is the fullest and best account that has been published. The chapters on discrimination, pooling, stock-watering, and railroad-law, are replete with telling facts and citations. It is the author's forte to expose abuses rather than to prescribe remedies. In our opinion he does injustice to the State commissions, of which he has an ill opinion, and he accords Mr. Reagan and his propositions much more respect than are their due. But in his view there can be no effectual remedy except in the complete abandonment of existing methods of railway management. He would have the railroad a public highway, like a navigable river, a canal, or a turnpike. Upon payment of fixed tolls he would allow every man to run his own trains, and would leave transportation rates to be adjusted by free competition. This was the idea, soon abandoned, of the pioneer railroad builders. Mr. Hudson enters upon an elaborate discussion to prove its feasibility, but will not convince many of his readers. With all its merits, the book is radical and extreme; and Mr. Hadley's volume, which supplies the proper corrective, should be read in connection with it.

"Labor, Land and Law, a Search for the Missing Wealth of the Working Poor," is the pretentious title of a very dreary and disappointing book, written by Mr. William A. Phillips, formerly a member of Congress. The lack of literary skill, of economic knowledge and training, and of the habit of close and consecutive thinking, is sadly apparent on every page. Mr. Phillips favors us with a list of the "authorities" he has "quoted and used" in his book; and certainly he has turned the leaves of a good deal of historical and economic

literature. But his reading has been altogether undigested. He labors through tiresome, pointless and profitless chapters on "the political and social system of ancient Israel," "systems of land and labor in ancient empires," "conditions of labor and land in the middle ages," "the Christian system as its principles affect society and organized government," "the Mahometan system and the governments and forms of society founded on it," "land and labor in Russia and Asiatic countries," the land systems of modern Europe, of the British Empire, and of the American aborigines, "the era of American discovery and settlement," and "the history of the land policy of the United States." All this, comprising three-fourths of the book, is prefatory to an alarmist chapter on corporations, another entitled "Shadows of the Coming American Aristocracy," and a concluding one devoted to "Remedies." Mr. Phillips finds that land monopoly is chiefly responsible for social ills and inequalities, and prescribes a scheme of graduated taxation which would render ownership of land in large parcels impossible. He is evidently earnest and sincere; but economics and book-making are out of his line. His crude and incoherent volume, with its painful attempt at universal erudition, is utterly worthless, except as it may reveal the deplorable mental condition of an average Congressman, or illustrate the general awakening of interest in the large social problems of the day.

Mr. Henry George's promised volume on "Protection or Free Trade" has at length made its appearance. It is sub-titled "an examination of the tariff question, with especial regard to the interests of labor." Mr. George is never apologetic. He maintains an unshaken belief in the importance of all his writings. In the preface to this new book he says: "By harmonizing the truths which free-traders perceive with the facts that to protectionists make their own theory plausible, I believe I have opened ground upon which those separated by seemingly irreconcilable differences of opinion may unite for that full application of the free-trade principle which would secure both the largest production and the fairest distribution of wealth. By thus carrying the inquiry beyond the point where Adam Smith and the writers who followed him have stopped, I believe I have stripped the vexed tariff question of its greatest difficulties, and have cleared the way for the settlement of a dispute which otherwise might go on interminably." Mr. George evidently believes that he is to the economics of distribution what Adam Smith was to the economics of production, only somewhat more. But in spite of the prodigious sale of "Progress and Poverty," its author cannot rank as a great economist;

and if the tariff dispute should not indeed "go on interminably," it will probably not be for anything contained in Mr. George's new book. The so-called free-traders are dealt with quite as severely as the protectionists; and a revenue tariff is pronounced no less iniquitous than a protective tariff. Mr. George advocates a free-trade that signifies the removal of all indirect taxes, whether on imports or otherwise, and of all direct taxes excepting one which shall cover the annual value of land. The private ownership of land he denounces as the great obstruction and evil against which the principle of "real free-trade" must contend. The book rings some new changes on the doctrines laid down in "Progress and Poverty." It is written in the author's admirable and lucid style, and has symmetry and logical completeness; but it has no qualities which can give it either sensational success or permanent reputation.

An anonymous writer, both gifted and experienced, contributes an exceedingly pertinent addition to current discussions in the form of a book entitled "Class Interests: Their Relations to Each Other and to Government," and further characterized on the title-page as "a study of wrongs and remedies—to ascertain what the people should do for themselves." The volume deals principally with questions of taxation, currency, and monopoly. It contends that remedies for the social inequalities which it points out are to be applied through government action. The author is not a radical or a reformer, but rather a critic and a philosopher. He has cast in his lot with economists of the new school, who emphasize the State as an agency for social amelioration; and his arguments are presented with unusual confidence, skill, and command of the situation.

A monograph which has value out of all proportion to its size and pretensions is Mr. Joseph D. Weeks's "Labor Differences and Their Settlement." Mr. Weeks is easily the first authority in the United States on this subject; and his brochure, which he calls "a plea for conciliation and arbitration," is attracting wide attention and exerting a most timely and powerful influence for good. He finds that, better than the let-alone policy, better than strikes and lock-outs, better than codes of industrial legislation for the adjustment of labor differences, are permanent and purely voluntary boards of conciliation and arbitration. He describes the successful working of these boards in the industrial districts of England, and also gives an interesting account of legal arbitration in France. Refreshing good-sense and great practical knowledge characterize this valuable contribution to the literature of the labor question. It is absolutely free from bias, and appeals alike to employers and employed.

"Unwise Laws, a Consideration of the Operations of a Protective Tariff upon Industry, Commerce, and Society," is the latest issue in the "Questions of the Day" series. The author, Mr. Lewis H. Blair, is a merchant, of Richmond, Virginia. The preface informs us: "The writer lays no claim to learning or wisdom of any description. His book is not addressed to the learned, for they are not only familiar with all of his views, but with a great deal more besides, but it is intended for plain, sensible people who have no time nor taste for elaborate disquisitions on the tariff, but who, nevertheless, would be glad to know something about the subject, provided it is presented in a manner congenial to their methods of thought; and this the writer believes he has done." Quite irrespective of the truth of the author's position that the tariff is the prolific source of all our social ills, the book abundantly justifies the disclaimer of "learning or wisdom of any description." Mr. George and Mr. Blair differ most radically in their prescription of remedies. Mr. Blair would heal society by the device of a uniform *ad valorem* tax upon all imports, in lieu of all other forms of national taxation. He would abolish the free list, and collect about thirty per cent. on the value of every commodity which enters our ports. Mr. George would regard this as infinitely worse than our existing tariff; and so do the free-trade doctors differ.

What Mr. R. R. Bowker, of the New York Free Trade Club, understands by the term "free trade," is not what Mr. George on the one hand or Mr. Blair on the other understands; but he agrees with both of these reformers in holding that free trade is designed "to meet the tide of social discontent by removing one of its most serious causes." Nevertheless, he disavows the idea that it is "a panacea for all the ills, political, social, and economic, that flesh is heir to." His "Economic Fact-Book and Free-Traders' Guide" is a compilation chiefly statistical. Its contents are drawn from reliable sources, and are of great variety and practical value, not alone to free-traders, but to all citizens who know how to use books of ready reference.

Mr. Bowker has achieved something much more important, however, in his "Economics for the People," which is exceedingly well-aimed. Never before were there so many women, young people out of school, ordinary readers, and average business men, who want to know something about political economy. Mr. Bowker's little book exactly appeals to them. It is clear, sensible, and thoroughly readable. It gives small space to definitions and abstract doctrines, and discusses mainly those live topics which belong to the economics of distribution. It has come so freshly from the press as to contain references to the South-

western strikes and to embody the best ideas contained in Mr. Weeks's brochure on "Labor Differences." It is simple without being juvenile or weak, and none will read it with more pleasure or higher appreciation than those who have already enjoyed some economic training.

"The Physics and Metaphysics of Money" is an ambitious essay by Mr. Rodmond Gibbons, who employs Professor Sumner's method of heaping scorn and contempt upon those whose opinions are not like his own. The monograph is a bombastic and declamatory attack upon bimetallism, which the author regards as metaphysical and absurd. He admits that his fury against the double standard arises from his perception that it is illogical and inconsistent with axiomatic truth; and yet he never suspects that his own method and point of view are purely metaphysical.

Mr. George Rae's "The Country Banker" is a technical rather than an economic work; yet it has decided economic importance. The relation of good banking to the popular welfare is very intimate, and it has no merely incidental part to play in the better adjustment and distribution of the social wealth. The fundamental principles of bank management are the same in all commercial countries; and Mr. Rae's book, intended for British readers, is not ill-adapted to instruct and aid bankers and their employes in the United States. If our bank officials were better grounded in the science of their business, it would be well for them and for the community at large. Mr. Rae's book is admirable in form and style, and is not so technical as to repel the general reader.

Another new English book, which may be called an essay in the economics of international distribution, is entitled "England's Supremacy: Its Sources, Economics, and Dangers." The author, Mr. J. S. Jeans, is a sturdy admirer and defender of his own country, and an optimist as to its future. Extended comparisons are made throughout the book between the economic situation of England and that of the United States. In defense of his belief that Britannia is destined for an indefinite time to maintain her commercial and industrial prosperity and progress, he makes out a strong case. The work is in some respects the counterpart of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant America." ALBERT SHAW.

JOHN MORLEY.*

In that delicious first-fruit of his new leisure, the essay on Gray (New Princeton Review,

* THE COLLECTED WORKS OF JOHN MORLEY. To be completed in nine volumes. VOLTAIRE, one volume. ROUSSEAU, two volumes. DIDEROT AND THE ENCYCLOPÉDISTES, two volumes. ON COMPROMISE, one volume. New York: Macmillan & Co.

March), Mr. Lowell condenses into a sentence or two the lesson which Mr. Morley's Voltaire has taught us all. Speaking of the benefactions of the eighteenth century, Mr. Lowell says: "In France it gave us Voltaire, who, if he used ridicule too often for the satisfaction of personal spite, employed it also for sixty years in the service of truth and justice; and to him, more than to any other one man, we owe it that we can now think and speak as we choose. Contemptible he may have been in more ways than one; but at any rate we owe him that, and it is surely something." It is even something that we can think and speak as we choose concerning Voltaire himself. Doubtless it would be pleasanter to think we owed the boon of free speech to Milton and his "Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," rather than to Voltaire. But what Milton as nobly as vainly contended for in his immortal argument, Voltaire had the spirit and the initiative to practise indefatigably, persistently, in opposition to all the powers of darkness in high places. He practised it until he had created a fourth estate, and made Milton's theory a part of that unwritten law which it is treason for the highest to subvert. Such is the debt of all time to the man toward whom most Christians have hitherto believed themselves absolved from that charity which dear Robbie Burns could exercise even toward "auld Nickie Ben." The time had come for dealing with Voltaire and his allies at once sympathetically and severely. It is most fortunate that the task was undertaken by a man of Morley's judgment, breadth, and candor.

There is undoubtedly danger lest, in attempting to correct the traditional view of Voltaire, we be swept into something too much resembling hero-worship. While there never was a great author more humanly weak than Voltaire, so there was never one more ingratiating to the reader. Probably the severe traditional view, with all its injustice and narrow bigotry, is safer for the average mind than the attitude of the disciple. Voltaireanism has done its great work; the historical critic cannot but express gratitude to the great leader of a movement which has done for the human mind what the American and French revolutions did for human rights; and readers of requisite training will always profit by the works of so great a master of all the arts of the persuader. It should not, however, be overlooked that the mocking spirit of Voltaire is infectious to the inexperienced, the ignorant, and the shallow. Such persons are quite sufficiently prone to doubt, to irreverence, and to flippancy, and are too apt to absorb from their reading not the noble qualities but the infirmities of such an author as Voltaire. However true this may be of Voltaire, it is more pertinent to our present purpose to say that it is not at all true of

John Morley. Apart from his theological views (of which something presently), he may be upon the whole commended as an excellent educative writer. A young man might do far worse than to form himself, intellectually, upon the writings of an author so serious in tone and purpose, so clear in thought and expression, and so widely acquainted with the history of opinions. It is almost superfluous to add that Mr. Morley, although evidently very much in sympathy with Voltaireanism at its best and highest, is sufficiently self-centred to treat his great master with admirable moral sanity.

The volume on Voltaire is, for obvious reasons, chiefly a critical study; those upon Rousseau and Diderot are, on the other hand, apart from their philosophy, of the highest biographical interest. In their different ways, these men were as far as Voltaire from being ideally perfect characters, and they were incommensurably inferior to him in intellectual resources and in definiteness of aim. "Voltaire," says Sainte-Beuve, "was the only man of his century who knew what he willed and willed what he did." The rest, even the greatest, were, like most men, gropers. All the fallible and peccant readers of their biographies will feel that these men were of like passions with themselves. As Mr. Morley is a healthy moralist, and makes no attempt to minimize or to unduly extenuate the faults of his heroes, their lives become rather more edifying than those of the majority of unexceptionable men. The life of Rousseau is peculiarly fascinating to the student of human nature. The term "inspired idiot," applied by Garrick to Goldsmith, is much more applicable to Rousseau. He was at once more stupid and more inspired. During most of his life, his nature was a battle-ground for warring guerrilla bands of impulse and passion. When occasionally these predatory passions were induced, by some surpassing interest or danger, to consent to a temporary armistice and to mass their forces against a common foe, their possessor loomed suddenly into the prodigious proportions of a Wallenstein at the head of his mercenaries. Victor Hugo's metamorphosis of Jean Valjean into a saintly old gentleman seems more natural, and is certainly far less sudden, than is the transformation of Rousseau from a stupid, shiftless, sensual tramp, into one of the most eloquent and persuasive of writers—a "farsinishing teacher of men." Again, the life of Rousseau illustrates how much a man of genius may be hampered and retarded by lack of systematic mental training. True, his mind emerged from the fog which enveloped it during the years of his early manhood; but how late was this emergence, and at what cost of misdirected effort and painful groping! Rousseau had, as it turned out, the incommuni-

cable gift; but he had passed his meridian ere he learned either its existence or its use. The power of clear and articulate expression may come in the school of life, and Rousseau is a shining example; but we hardly need cite Rousseau to prove that Experience is the sternest of teachers, and that he takes out his tuition in sight-drafts upon the pupil's time, vitality, and temper.

Turning now from these powerful and fascinating eighteenth-century studies, let us briefly consider Mr. Morley's work of abstract argument and theory; the essay "On Compromise," hitherto his most considerable contribution to current thought.

In this essay the writer laments that the crumbling away of dogma, incident to the use of the historic method in all departments of research, has enervated men to relax their hold upon positive and categorical beliefs. We are so persuaded of the relativity of all ascertained truth in politics, morals, and religion, that our minds are hospitable to opinions which no logic can reconcile, and which immediately conflict when put into practice. But we are in no danger, he thinks, of putting our opinions to so hazardous a test as that of practice. Practical life is governed by the sliding-scale of expediency; we hold, says he, to "the paramount wisdom of counting the narrow, immediate, and personal expediency for everything, and the whole general, ultimate, and completed expediency for nothing." This general, ultimate, and completed expediency is Mr. Morley's definition of morality; and this sentence is only a condensation of the proposition, which is very fully developed, that the huckstering spirit of political life has permeated every department of life and thought in England. Has so clear-cut and forthright an essay ever been written upon a subject admitting and inviting so much casuistry? Naturally, the larger part of the essay deals with theological compromise and religious conformity, with substantially the following conclusion: Only three ways of dealing with the two great problems are "compatible with a strong and well-bottomed character." "We may affirm that there is a deity with definable attributes, and that there is a conscious state and continued personality after the dissolution of the body. Or we may deny. Or we may assure ourselves that we have no faculties enabling us on good evidence either to deny or affirm." Accordingly, Mr. Morley leaves us in no doubt as to what we are to think of the many who "speak as if they affirmed, and * * act as if they denied, and in their hearts they cherish a slovenly sort of suspicion that we can neither deny nor affirm."

Those who doubt that an agnostic can be a man of firm convictions, noble ideals, and generous endeavor, will find their account in this

book. A nobler defence of intellectual honesty, a clearer exposition of the necessity of definite convictions upon great questions, a more unequivocal condemnation of the paltering concession by which men feebly try to reconcile contradictory opinions, it would be difficult to find anywhere. We here re-learn the old lesson that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and that those who attempt to buttress it with props and shores must be buried in its ruins. That the writer is one of those who believe it impossible to put the new wine into old bottles, need not make the lesson less impressive to candid men of the strictest creeds. Mr. Morley is far from making any mystery of his own theology, which, in speaking of another matter, he incidentally defines as follows:

"Those who agree with the present writer, for example, are not sceptics. They positively, absolutely, and without reserve, reject as false the whole system of objective propositions which make up the popular belief of the day, in one and all of its theological expressions. They look upon that system as mischievous in its consequences to society, for many reasons,—among others, because it tends to divert and misdirect the most energetic faculties of human nature."

This is blowing the trumpet with no uncertain sound, and even Mr. Morley's most zealous opponents will probably be thankful to him for thus unmistakably defining his position. At a time when the air is so full of mystic eloquence aiming to reconcile the irreconcilable and harmonize the inconsistent, it is refreshing to meet a serious thinker with the ability to formulate and the courage to express his conclusions so clearly, whether we accept or whether we reject. A clear, honest, and final agreement to disagree is a thousand times better than hypocritical, jealous, or half-hearted union. If there be a considerable body of earnest seekers for truth who have deliberately arrived at the conclusions here expressed by Mr. Morley, it is surely better for all the great interests involved that they should cease from all pretence of assent to the dogmas and co-operation in the work of the churches. Let them pursue the constructive work, which they deem so important, of building up a religion of humanity, in organizations of their own and according to the methods they deem wisest. They may do much valuable work; they will certainly stimulate the really vital churches to renewed activity. Christianity has an apparently limitless elasticity and adaptability; the church has in the past learned the most valuable lessons of its opponents; and if its opponents can to-day set the church an example of superior fidelity to conviction, superior honesty and trenchancy in the expression of conviction, better organization and more effective methods for work, educational, religious, humanitarian, can there

be any doubt that good will come of it?

Mr. Morley has, then, no thought of dispensing with religion. He seems to be one of those who have decided that although Christ was he that should come, still we must look for another. To give form to our vague religious aspirations, he looks for some prophet to come, "the Saint Paul of the humanitarian faith of the future," "who shall unite sublime depth of feeling and lofty purity of life with strong intellectual grasp and the gift of a noble eloquence." Are there at present any foretokenings of such a prophet? Have we not, rather, reason to join with the unhappy De Musset in the despairing cry,

"Qui de nous, qui de nous, va devenir un Dieu?"
(Which of us, which of us, shall become a God?)

The abysmal contrast suggested by this question between the life of Jesus and the best lives since, may well give pause to all who still "faintly trust the larger hope." Time enough to slip our moorings from Christ when that prophet shall appear who can do greater works.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

FORTESCUE'S ENGLISH MONARCHY.*

In this excellent and complete edition of Fortescue's *Monarchia*, as it is usually called, together with the translation of the *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ* recently published by Clarke of Cincinnati, we have an important aid to the study at first-hand of English Constitutional History. In this study there is no period more barren at first sight than the fifteenth century, and perhaps it may be said that there is no period really more important—important, that is, not in the development of the constitution, but in the determination of its character. It is usually held, as stated by Mr. Plummer in his Introduction (p. 3), that the Lancastrian period "supplied the precedents on which the constitutional party in the seventeenth century based their resistance to that caricature of Tudor despotism which the Stuarts attempted to perpetuate." This is essentially the view presented by Bishop Stubbs, and held, if we understand him aright, by Prof. Gardiner. But Mr. James Gairdner, who certainly stands second to no man in acquaintance with the history of the fifteenth century, takes exception to this view, and appears to hold that the constitutional resistance of the seventeenth century found no real support in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—that it was, in fact, a new constitutional movement,

*THE GOVERNANCE OF ENGLAND: Otherwise called The Difference between an Absolute and a Limited Monarchy. By Sir John Fortescue, Kt., sometime Chief Justice of the King's Bench. A revised text, edited, with introduction, notes and appendices, by Charles Plummer, M.A., Fellow and Chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.

rather than an appeal to precedent, as it claimed to be.

Such a controversy as this is not to be determined by constitutional and legal details, so much as by the general tone and spirit of the age; and it is certain that the reader of Fortescue carries away with him the impression that England was above all others a free country, and that the commons of England had an integral share in its government. One is disappointed at first to find so little that bears directly upon constitutional forms and powers. Neither of these works is a systematic treatise upon the English Constitution: their importance, from this point of view, consists essentially in the fact that "Fortescue, first of mediæval writers, brings down political philosophy from the clouds to earth by basing his theoretical analysis upon observation of existing constitutions" (p. 82). But the treatises are practical rather than theoretical, and the information they give upon constitutional points is mostly incidental. More than half the present treatise is devoted to an argument in favor of endowing the king more richly, and placing his revenue upon a firmer footing; for the danger at this period appeared to be in the poverty and weakness of the king as compared with the wealth and arrogance of the nobles. A second point that he urges is the establishment of a constitutional council, which shall help control the nobility. "In this, and in his proposals for permanently endowing the crown and reducing the power of the nobles, he certainly prepares the way, however unconsciously, for what it is the fashion to call the New Monarchy" (p. 87) of the Tudors.

Our main conclusion, that the government of England was preëminently a free government, is testified to first, by the persistency with which he calls it a *dominium politicum et regale*, or constitutional monarchy, as contrasted with the *dominium regale*, or absolute monarchy of France and other countries. And in the next place, the reforms that he proposes are to be instituted by parliament (pp. 143 and 154). In the present work he nowhere defines parliament; but that he considers the commons to possess an integral share in legislation (contrary to the view advanced by Mr. Gairdner in the *Antiquary*), may be fairly inferred from a passage in the *De Laudibus* (chap. xviii.), where he speaks of parliament as a more numerous body than the Roman Senate, of three hundred. Now the Lords, lay and spiritual, could hardly have reached a hundred at this time.

The most interesting to us, and perhaps the most important chapters of this work are those in which he compares the social condition of the French and English peasantry. The description of the wretched condition of the

French peasants in chapter iii. (p. 114), is familiar: "Thai drinken water, thai eyten apples, with brede right browne made of rye: thai eyten no flesshe, but yf it be right seldon a litle larde [bacon], or of the entrales and heydes of bestis slayn for the nobles and marchauntes of the land. Thai weren no wolen, but yf it be a pouere cote vndir thair vttermost garment, made of grete caunuas, and callid a frokke. Thair hausyn beth of lyke caunuas, and passyn not thair kne, wher fore thai beth gartered and ther theis bare."

A still more interesting chapter is the twelfth. "Here is shewid what harme wolde come to England yff the commons ther off were pouere." The commons of France, he says, "haue no wepen, nor armour, nor good to bie it with all;" while of England "the myght stonidith most vppon archers, wich be no ryche men." And further on: "The reame off Ffraunce givith neuer ffirely off thair owne good will any subsidie to thair prince, be cause the commons theroff be so pouere as thai meynot give any thyng off thair owne godis. . . . But oure commons be riche, and therefore thai give to thair kynge, at somme tymes quinsimes and dessimes, and ofte tymes other grete subsidies, as he hath nede ffor the gode and defence off his reame."

This edition is in every way a credit to historical scholarship in England. The little treatise of fifty pages is introduced by a very instructive "constitutional sketch of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Period," and a life of Sir John Fortescue, with an account of his works. The notes are full and excellent, occupying 175 pages; an appendix contains some other short extracts from Fortescue's works; and the volume ends with a Glossarial Index and a General Index.

W. F. ALLEN.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE American publisher of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Books and Bookmen" (George J. Coombes) has produced, with the help of the Riverside Press, a volume of which the execution is as great a delight as the contents. The typography is unexceptionable, and, with the untrimmed edges, the *fac-simile* plates, the quaint and appropriate initial letters, head-and-tail-pieces, Mr. Lang's essays have cause to be proud of the manner of their introduction to the public. There is but one criticism that we could have the heart to make upon its appearance, and that has reference to the size of the printed page. A slightly wider margin, secured by reducing the printed area, would have accorded better with the exquisite general taste of the volume, and the consequent increase of thickness would also have been a gain rather than a loss. For its contents, the volume has a collection of eight brief essays upon subjects of interest to the scholar and the bibliophile, although it need not be said that Mr. Lang's treatment makes them no less interesting to the general reader. He speaks of his little volume as "the swan-song of a book-hunt-

er," and adds in explanation: "The author does not book-hunt any more; he leaves the sport to others, and with catalogues he lights a humble cigarette." He has desisted from the delightful pursuit of book-hunting because "the game has grown too scarce; the preserves are for the rich; the cheap book-stalls hold little but 'The Death of Abel' and 'Sermons' by the Rev. Josiah Gowles, or 'Charles XII.' by M. de Voltaire." So resigned has he become to the new order of things that he says: "I can pass the very dirtiest stall and never turn over a page." Not only has knowledge come, but wisdom has not lingered, and the author has grown "too wise to be lured by cheap Elzevirs, those snares of inexperience." Then he adds, for the benefit of his sworn enemies, the mythologists of the new school (a book of Mr. Lang without some reference to them would be an anomaly): "My books are all German treatises on mythology, stoutly half bound in rude leather. From these I learn to know (like Cornelius Agrippa) 'the vanity of science'; in these I study the vagaries of the learned, the follies of the wise." Two "ballades," one of the "Real and Ideal" and one of the "Unattainable," do respective duty as preface and envoy. They are both songs of the bookman fallen upon evil days. The one is a melancholy wail of the book-hunter, in whose fancy the eternal contrast between the real and the ideal takes some such shape as this:

"O dreams of the Fates that attend us
With prints in the earliest state,
O bargains of books that they send us,
Ye come through the Ivory Gate!
But the tome of a dubious date,
But the quarto that's tattered and torn,
And bereft of a title and date,
Through the portals of horn!"

The other sings of

"The books I cannot hope to buy,"

and its envoy breathes a prayer which proves this bookman, at least, to be in a sinful frame of mind.

"Prince, hear a hopeless Bard's appeal;
Reverse the rules of Mine and Thine;
Make it legitimate to steal
The books that never can be mine!"

The essays themselves are the most delightful reading, full of curious information and suppressed humor. Mr. Lang's literary faculty is of the happiest, and he keeps it well employed of late.

THE volume of "Representative Poems of Living Poets," prepared by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder and published by Cassell & Co., is in its form the most ambitious miscellaneous collection of poetry that has lately appeared. It is a large octavo of more than 700 pages, printed and bound in a manner very creditable to the publishers, as the collection and arrangement of the material is creditable to the editor. The volume has, of course, enough good poetry to make it valuable; and there are, further, certain points of novelty and interest connected with the idea of such a book. It is, for example, interesting to learn that the number of poets in Great Britain and America in 1886, according to the present census, is eighty. This census, it must be noted, omits Martin Tupper and Oscar Wilde—the crabbed age and youth whom we had supposed still managed to live together in England; and Swinburne and Mary Robinson, whom we decidedly object to giving up as dead; and, of Miss Gilder's own country and

sex, such gentle sisters as the Goodales, and Nora Perry, and Howard Glyndon, and Louise Chandler Moulton, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. But the absence of these may be due to other causes than their intentional exclusion by the editor—as, for instance, the pertinacity of the poets themselves; and a suggestion of this in the preface would have relieved the work of this shadow of indefiniteness. On the whole, however, the collection is probably as good as anyone would be able to make upon this plan. It is a great pleasure to turn these well-printed leaves, and note one's choice of pieces from a favorite author so often concurred in by the author himself. A new interest attaches to "The Forsaken Merman" when one finds Matthew Arnold selecting it as his most representative poem; and similarly to Tennyson's ballad of "The Revenge," and Browning's "Abt Vogler," and Dobson's "Good-Night, Babette," and Holmes's "Chambered Nautilus," and Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," and Whittier's "My Playmate," and Walt Whitman's "Eidolons," and Stedman's "The Discoverer," and Stoddard's Ode on Abraham Lincoln. The selection by this poet, it may be remarked, is a curious one, in view of a recent avowal by him that our Civil War produced no poetry. To Stoddard the critic this volume opposes the weighty testimony of Stoddard the poet, and of a dozen other of our most distinguished American authors, who are here represented, at their own wish, by selections of their war poems.

MR. R. R. BOWKER has rendered an important service to all persons interested in the subject of copyright, domestic or foreign, and to the cause of international copyright, by the publication of his volume on "Copyright, its Law and its Literature," issued from the office of the "Publishers' Weekly," New York. The eleven short chapters which begin the book are designed to present a summary of the principles and law of copyright, under such titles as "The Nature and Origin of Copyright," "What can be Copyrighted," "Copyright in the United States," "Copyright in Other Countries," etc. These chapters appeared as editorials in the "Publishers' Weekly" last year. Although in small compass, they represent a wide range of authorities and an intimate acquaintance with the subject and its literature. The author's own opinions are not obtruded—although of course he takes positive ground in favor of an international copyright law, and gives an excellent summary of the progress of the movement in America, brought down very nearly to date. There is also a digest of the existing copyright laws of the United States and of Great Britain; and a Memorial of American Authors for international copyright, made interesting and forcible by *fac-similes* of its hundred and fifty signatures. Mr. Thorvald Solberg, of the Congressional Library at Washington, has added to the work a catalogue of books and articles relating to copyright and kindred subjects. This bibliography is surprisingly full, and must be invaluable to anyone wishing to study the subject. Yet it makes one wonder that a matter so much discussed should be so little understood. It is to be regretted that the publishers of this important work should have felt compelled to use the old plates of such portions of it as appeared in the "Publishers' Weekly," which fact we suppose explains the awkward form of the volume; but this is considerably relieved by good paper and printing, and a delicate and pleasing binding.

ONE of the minor phenomena exhibited in the world of letters at the present time is the unusual interest aroused in the department of English history. Each month witnesses the production of one or more treatises dealing with it in some more or less comprehensive form. They are for the most part compilations from the standard works, epitomizing and popularizing, for the convenience of students and hurried readers, the matter gathered and sifted by the greater historians. Among recent essays of the kind is Mr. Underwood's "Handbook of English History" (Lee & Shepard). The substance of the work consists of the series of "Lectures on English History" delivered by the late M. J. Guest before the classes in the College for Men and Women in London, and afterward enjoying a deserved success when given to the British public. The author was a friend and pupil of Mr. J. R. Green, and acknowledges his indebtedness to that eminent historian for materials and suggestions used in the preparation of his lectures. Still, Mr. Guest is in a large sense an original writer. The plan and style of his work are essentially his own, and testify to his native fitness for the task of a historiographer. He had so possessed himself of the knowledge pertaining to his subject that he was able to present it in an individual manner, which is at once fresh, picturesque, and fascinating. His narrative, though condensed, is rich in choice and interesting details culled from the oldest writers and often quoted in their own words. The dry annals which compose so large a part of the usual record of the historian, he has avoided, or so worked over and infused with living force that they seem new and consequently absorbing. The work is compressed into less than 600 duodecimo pages, and by the skillful retouches of the editor is adapted to the requirements of the American people. Mr. Underwood has supplied one or two chapters which bring the history down to the current date.

THE second volume of the series of biographies of "Actors and Actresses," edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, and published by Cassell & Co., is given to "The Kembles and Their Contemporaries." Mrs. Siddons is the great central figure in this group of fourteen personages; yet there are striking and brilliant characters clustering around her. Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Farren, Miss O'Neill, John Philip Kemble, Charles Kemble, George Frederic Cooke, Charles Matthews, and John Liston, were shining lights in the theatrical sky which even her splendor could not throw into shadow. The period when the Kembles illuminated the stage was a glorious one. We look back to it regretfully, as though its like would not be seen again. A Siddons may possibly never be re-created; but who shall say that Rachel or Ristori were not her equals, or that a Bernhardt even would not have repeated her successes had she appeared in the same epoch? It is hard to gage the talent of an artist whose merits must be estimated merely from hearsay. Our age, too, is more critical than that of the Kembles and their contemporaries. We have grown fastidious with the multiplication and refinement of our entertainments. Like the surfeited epicure, the edge of our appetite is blunted, and we come to an intellectual feast with a jaded or captious spirit. Nevertheless, as we read these sketches of the actors and actresses of a past century, the conviction grows

more firm that the stage is not in its decline, that it is assuming new phases in harmony with our development, and that it is sustained by dramatists and artists who, in genius, culture, and character, do not suffer in comparison with those of any era since Shakespeare's.

It is not for any literary merits that Margaret Sidney's story of "A New Departure for Girls" (Lothrop) obtains notice, but for its practical value, which is really genuine. The writer's object is to point out a way of earning a livelihood by women who have neither intellectual tendencies nor elegant accomplishments. This is by the employment of the needle, in the humble work of mending and repairing wearing apparel, table linen, carpets, curtains, and other articles in household use. The suggestion is a good one; and carried out in a sensible and earnest manner, as it was by the two young and delicately-bred girls in Miss Sidney's story, it might in many cases afford an honorable, adequate, and not uncongenial means of support. To women confronting the problem how to gain a subsistence, the book may be commended.

MRS. ABBA GOULD WOOLSON'S study of "George Eliot and Her Heroines" (Harper) is in a line with the work to which, as a lecturer on history and English literature, the author has specially devoted herself. The work shows close reading, careful reflection, some critical acumen, much womanly feeling, and strong religious prepossessions. The writer is not blinded by enthusiasm, nor afraid to speak her opinions. Indeed, she notes the limitations of George Eliot's genius with rather more explicitness than she does her rare excellences or high achievements. Many of her criticisms are rightly taken; others show a certain narrowness and injustice.

REJECTED AUTHORS AND DEJECTED READERS.

A publishing-house, whose business involves the return—often at its own expense—of many, many rejected MSS., lately received from the owner of one of these a lengthy letter, from which the following is an extract:

"I have never seen a critic, and—dare I confess it?—I have no desire to; for I imagine one of those awful beings to be a biped with a tremendous brain but no heart. Now your critic, I have no doubt, will inform you correctly as to the grammatical construction of my story, its elegance or inelegance of diction,—but can he judge rightly whether my story will touch the great warm heart of the people or not?"

It happened that the appreciative publisher—aware that the compensations of his position are not solely of a pecuniary nature—read this communication to his friend the biped critic; and whether the latter was touched by the mingled innocence and pathos of the letter, or whether its personal allusion fell upon his somewhat jaded sensibilities like the rude tread that may cause even a book-worm to turn, he departed from a rule that is observed by critics always and by authors never, and "talked back." This is his rejoinder:

My Dear but Erring Sister:—To your gratulation at never having seen a critic, let me add the assur-

ance that you probably never will see one such as you conceive; at least, you will not find him having any relations with the publishing business. No publisher would have the slightest use for such a functionary. The critic known and desired of publishers is most unlike the "awful being" whom you depict. He is no dictatorial prig or literary despot—no lord-justice in the court of authors' claims. He is simply a part of the machinery of a publishing business: a "reader," a "taster," a "smeller," or a "butcher," as he is variously known in his profession. To judge whether a story is likely to "touch the great warm heart of the people"—in our more subdued expression, whether it "will sell"—this is precisely what he is paid for doing. His feeling toward you, and toward all honest literary workers, is one of sympathy and respect. He is himself a "literary worker," in a very intense meaning of the term. Your struggles and disappointments are not unknown to him. He too has perhaps aspired; he may even have produced his share of cherished MSS., and the grim wolf of "Declined with Thanks" may have grinned at his own door. The tender firstlings of his budding fancy may, like yours, have been nipped by an unkindly frost; and around him may be strewn other ashes than those of his cigar. He performs his duties of reading MSS. (and usually rejecting them) far more in sorrow than in anger. No eyes are surer than his to discern the tear-blots on the written lines; and sighs oftener than curses come from his lips and flutter among the leaves that strew his sacrificial table. As he wearily lays down the last written page, he thinks sadly, not exultingly, of the result that may follow his verdict. He thinks of the hopes clustering around the perfumed pages and bound up with the delicate pink ribbon. He thinks of the dreams out of which the work has grown; the patient toil with which it has been wrought; the joys of the hoped-for success; the pangs and humiliations of failure;—saddest of all, of the many cases where strong necessity has driven and compelled the task. While the author has one disappointment, the reader has hundreds. He is forever seeking the jewel which he seldom finds; and when he finds it, instead of giving grudging praise, he is scarcely less delighted than the author. In the cynical or dejected moods that sometimes follow the reading of a new poem or a novel, he fancies the "tremendous brain" with which you so generously endow him, to be a common sewer, a sluice-box, through which are poured the washings from a hundred muddy springs, which he must sift endlessly in the hope, so seldom realized, of discovering one golden grain. His labors may well make him sadder than Job or Omar, but they will not make him heartless. His heart, by abundant exercise, has become larger, not smaller, than his brain. Instead of lacking sympathy, he must be exceptionally supplied with that fine quality which "sets to soft music the harmonious sigh" that is so often wafted among the leaves of his MSS. Without literary sympathies, he would be incapable of rendering the service for which he is employed. He is glad to reach the helping hand and speak the helping word whenever his conscience and time will permit; although he cannot be father-confessor and patron-saint of all literary aspirants. Neither does he read MSS. for recreation: there are yet a few printed books that have for him superior attractions.

Let me beg of you then, dear sister, as you may have occasion to deal with a publisher's critic again, to dismiss from your mind the illusions you have formed concerning that unenviable mortal. He is no "critic" in the sense in which you imagine—no grammatical martinet or literary tyrant whose delight and pursuit it is to rend poor authors' heart-strings. The "grammatical construction" which you fancy is his chief concern, is a minor matter with him. He has mended and tinkered and revamped too many MSS. to be disconcerted by trifles like ungrammatical construction. It is no part of his duties to criticise MSS. for the benefit of authors. He owes his services only to the publisher who employs him to assist in determining the vexing question, to print or not to print; and his energies are sufficiently taxed in grappling with the problem whether still another volume may be foisted upon a book-wearied world. His judgment of a MS. is not final; he gives his opinion, and the publisher decides. It costs money to print books,—as over-sanguine authors sometimes find. The critic, dear sister, has no hostility to you or to your MS. There may be many things in your story that he likes; and if he could only persuade himself that, when published, people would buy it, it would be a happier case with him. With all his sympathy, he is a great respecter of facts; and he knows a few facts possibly unknown to you. He knows, for example, how small is the percentage of MSS. ever published; and of these few, how small a number reach final success. You hear great tales of brilliant successes gained by MSS. that have been rejected by some stupid and arrogant "critic"; but you do not know that for every such case there are scores of rejected MSS. published by their fond authors in which the record is disastrously reversed. In one respect, it is true, the reader must divest himself of sympathy: he must exclude all elements of personal friendship,—otherwise, he would soon outlive his usefulness, and find himself like an unfortunate MS., rejected by a bankrupt publisher.

In Dr. Holmes's story of "The Guardian Angel," if you have been so happy as to read that charming work, you have doubtless found the original of your critical ogre. The raw-meat-and-vitriol-punch subsisting "butcher," seated at his manuscript-laden table in a dingy attic, "tasting" poems and uttering grunts and snorts of disapproval,—this was perhaps the being whom you had fancied ravaging your precious MS. The picture is a striking one—but it is not true. It is no longer a secret that the genial Doctor drew it, not to revenge himself on unappreciative critics, but with the desperate hope of intimidating MS.-producers, in the interest of fellow-sufferers like the present

DEJECTED READER.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

THE success of Lodge's edition of Hamilton's works has encouraged its publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, to undertake a new and complete edition of the works of Benjamin Franklin. It will be in ten volumes royal octavo, uniform with the Hamilton, and printed only from type. Hon. John Bigelow is the editor.

A RIVERSIDE edition of Longfellow is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., to be completed in eleven volumes, from entirely new plates, with several steel portraits of the author. This edition

will have numerous notes, giving interesting literary, historical, biographical and bibliographical information. A large-paper edition, limited to 500 copies, will also be prepared.

THE "Riverside Paper Series" of 16mo novels, sold at fifty cents each, will be continued the present season. The thirteen numbers will include Dr. Holmes's "The Guardian Angel," Aldrich's "Prudence Palfrey," Howells's "A Chance Acquaintance," Mrs. Stowe's "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories," and other old favorites; also four new stories—"Not in the Prospectus," by Parke Danforth, "The Cruise of the Alabama," a narrative of the late war, by P. D. Haywood, "Burglars in Paradise," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and "The Man Who Was Guilty," by Flora Haines Longhead.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have issued the first volume of a mechanically superb "Cyclopedia of Painters and Painting," to be completed in four volumes, quarto. The work has required years in its preparation, and founds its claim to superiority upon the comprehensiveness of its information, the authority of its biographical and descriptive articles, its convenience of arrangement, and its exhaustive bibliography of the various subjects treated. Its illustrations include outlines of the important pictures of the older masters, portraits, and *fac-similes*. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

LEOPOLD VON RANKE, the distinguished German historian, died in Berlin May 23, in the ninety-first year of his age. Dr. von Ranke was born in 1795, and lately completed his sixtieth year as Professor in the University of Berlin. The work which first gave him European reputation was "The Popes of Rome," a continuation of his "Princes and Peoples of Southern Europe." Among his more recent publications were "A History of Wallenstein," "The German Powers and the League of Princes," "A History of England, Principally in the Seventeenth Century," and biographies of Frederick the Great and Frederick Wilhelm. Late in life he projected, as his masterpiece, a history of the world entitled "Weltgeschichte," and lived to complete six of the nine volumes which it was to comprise.

It is generally known that the Century Co. of New York has for several years been engaged in preparing a dictionary of the English language, of which Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale College, is editor-in-chief,—the purpose being to make a more comprehensive work than has yet appeared in popular form; to include, in addition to a very full collection of individual words in all departments of the language, all technical phrases, not self-explaining, in law, the mechanical arts, the sciences, etc. Special features of the new work, which will be called "The Century Dictionary," are: a very complete system of cross-references, embodying in itself a dictionary of synonyms; unusually full definitions of the uses and meanings of words, with a large collection of new words; copious illustrated quotations from standard English and American authors; finely executed cuts, which will number 5,000; and careful typography, the printing being already contracted with De Vinne. Some thirty specialists have been employed upon the work, with fifty assistants. It is estimated that upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars will be spent upon the Century Dictionary before it is ready for publication.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

JUNE, 1886.

Africa, Southern, Native Worship in. *Andover*.
 American Diplomacy. Wm. Henry Smith. *Dial*.
 Animals, Teaching of. M. J. Delbœuf. *Popular Science*.
 Antietam, Scenes at. C. C. Coffin. *Century*.
 Balzac, Honoré de. G. F. Parsons. *Atlantic*.
 Birds' Eggs. John Burroughs. *Century*.
 Botanists and Botanic Gardens of Harvard. *Century*.
 Boycott, Evolution of the. W. A. Hammond. *Forum*.
 Boycotting. *Century*.
 Canada. Dr. Bender. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Charleston, Defence of. G. T. Beauregard. *No. American*.
 Clocks, Primitive. F. G. Mather. *Popular Science*.
 Colleges, Government of by Alumni. *Andover*.
 College Studies, Group System of. *Andover*.
 Confederate Retreat from Richmond. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Counting Unconsciously. W. Preyer. *Popular Science*.
 Country Dwellings in America. Mrs. Van Rensselaer. *Cent*.
 Cumberland Gap. J. L. Allen. *Harper's*.
 Domestic Service. A. B. McMahon. *Forum*.
 Education, Harvard's "New." *Andover*.
 Economics of Distribution. The. Albert Shaw. *Dial*.
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